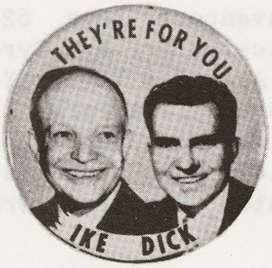
APIC KEYNOTER®

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

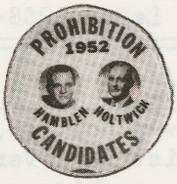
VOLUME X Number 1 ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY SPRING 1971

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1952

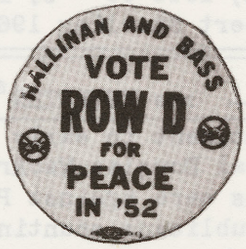


REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Eisenhower and Nixon)
33,936,252
(442)

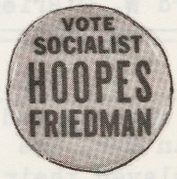
DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Stevenson and Sparkman)
27,314,992
(89)



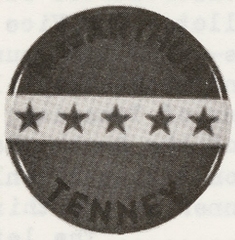
PROHIBITION PARTY
(Hamblen and Holtwick)
72,769



PROGRESSIVE PARTY*
(Hallinan and Bass)
140,138



SOCIALIST PARTY
(Hoopes and Friedman)
20,189



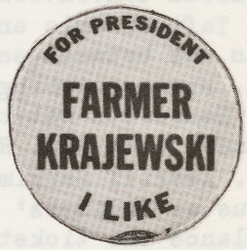
CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST
(Mac Arthur and Tenny)
10,557

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
(Dobbs and Weiss)
10,306

AMERICAN VEGETARIAN PARTY
(Murphy and Gould)

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
Hass and Emery
30,376

GREENBACK PARTY
(Proehl and Bedell)



POOR MAN'S PARTY
(Krajewski and Jenkins)
4,203

CONSTITUTION & AMERICA FIRST
(Mac Arthur and Byrd)
2911 & 233

CHURCH OF GOD PARTY
(Tomlinson and Bass)

*THE AMERICAN LABOR and COMMUNIST PARTIES supported Hallinan and Bass.
Mac Arthur and Kellems were the candidates of the CONSTITUTION OF CALIF. PARTY.
Ellen L. Jensen was the Presidential Candidate of the WASHINGTON PEACE PARTY.

APIC KEYNOTER® ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY BY APIC SPRING 1971

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THE 1952 CAMPAIGN — see KEYNOTER® cover and Page 5.

There was wide-spread Anti-Truman sentiment in early 1952--the press was hostile, the unpopular Korean War, the removal of General Douglas MacArthur, the Communist-in-government fears etc. all played their parts. The odds were against President Truman's seeking a second full term. Both the Democrats and the Republicans countinued to court General Dwight Eisenhower since 1948, and Ike finally let it be known that he would be available only as a Republican. The Republican Convention was actually only a contest between the Conservatives favorite, Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Ike, with Ike the winner on the first ballot. The Vice Presidental nomination was between several whom Ike had said would be acceptable--with the young image of Richard M. Nixon catching the fancy of the delegates. It was Ike and Dick--They'll Clean House. .....The Democrats met two weeks later and found Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennesse, as the front rummer, with Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia as the favorite of the South, Easterners liked Gov. Averill Harriman of New York, with Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson saying he only wanted to continue as Illinois' chief executive. Stevenson was an easy winner on the third ballot and to balance the ticket, Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama was chosen.....The left wingers formed the Progressive Party and nominated Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta A. Bass, a negro--their candidacy was also supported by the Communist and American Labor Parties. A Prohibition upstart with finances, Stuart Hamblen ran with Enoch A. Holtwick, a college professor. The Socialist Labor Party chose Eric Hass and Stephen Emery, while the Socialist Workers (Trotskyites) named Farrell Dobbs and Myra T. Weiss. Darlington Hoopes and Samuel Friedman were the Socialist standard bearers. The far righters liked Douglas MacArthur and he was picked by the Constitution, Christian Nationalists, America First and Constitution of California Parties. The American Vegetarian Party named Daniel J. Murphy and Symon Gould. A Seattle grocer, Frederick C. Proehl and J. Edward Bedell headed the Greenback Party ticket and a New Jersey pig farmer, Henry Krajewski organized the Poor Man's Party and headed the ticket along with Frank Jenkins. A new party, the Church of God Party nominated Bishop Homer Tomlinson and Rev. Willie I. Bass.....Everything favored the Republicans and the only rough spot, was Nixon's private 'slush' fund, but his TV appearance, better known as the 'Cloth Coat' and 'Checkers' speech saved the day. Ike hit at corruption and the Korean War; Stevenson while a fine speaker with great wit, could not get down to the people's level, it seemed. Just prior to the election Ike said that if elected he would go to Korea and end the war--this sewed it up. It was a Republican landslide, returning the GOP to office after twenty years. . . . . .

OUR

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

from Gene F. McGreevy, #137

Well, it looks like a busy Spring and Summer for members in all parts of the country with several Regional APIC meetings being planned in Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee and Palmyra, New York, to mention a few. I plan to attend as many of these as possible and would appreciate being kept informed of all meetings scheduled, as well as the dates, places and meeting format. My wish is for complete success for all of these endeavors. Ferd O'Brien, who edits the APIC Chapter News for the KEYNOTER, should also receive meeting information, so advance publicity as well as the chapter activities may be given in the KEYNOTER.

I have called an Executive Board meeting the weekend of June 18 and 19 to be held in Chicago in conjunction with the Chicago Regional meeting. There are many important subjects which need our attention and we are hopeful to formulate policy regarding 1972 button issues.

Through the very kind generosity of J. Doyle DeWitt, we are able to offer to members the very unique and beautiful souvenir of the first APIC National Convention which was held in Hartford, Connecticut in 1964. It is a beautiful magnifying glass paperweight with the engraved APIC symbol, and it will be offered to members for $10 each on a first ordered, first served basis with earliest postmark being the deciding factor. Please, only one paperweight to a member. Please send your check or money order payable to APIC to our Secretary Treasurer, Steve Bibler, 4144 S.E. Clinton Street, Portland, Oregon 97202. There are only about sixty of these beauties available so get your orders in quickly.

Regarding listings in the upcoming Roster Book, we have decided to list only those collectible items which have to do with our hobby -- this would not include any type buttons or material which is foreign to Political Items Collecting, such as advertising, peace, Santa Claus, Mickey Mouse, etc. If we do not call a halt, we will be listing stamps, coins, etc. -- let's keep our hobby in the proper perspective and let the other hobby organizations handle their appropriate items.

While it is good to be aware of Brummagem (fakes), it should be remembered that most of the material available is in keeping with the APIC Code of Ethics on Reproductions. It may be good to reread the Code which can be found in your 1970 Roster Book. I would hope that our members do not become overly distrustful and suspect every transaction. Most of the people in our hobby can be trusted and I think that we are getting to know who the charlatans are, and we should avoid them like the plague.

For the Newer Collector

by Webster T. Haven, #131.
324 Monticello Dr. N., Syracuse, NY 13205

In the last issue of the Keynoter (Winter 1970-71) this column included a question and answer relative to the former Governor of Pennsylvania, John K. Tener. This prompted James W. Percey, #308, to send us more information regarding Governor Tener. The following is an excerpt from his letter: Perhaps your readers would also be interested in hearing that (to the best of my knowledge) Governor Tener was the only major league ball player to become a state governor. Tener was born in Tyrone County, Ireland in 1863 and played for Baltimore of the American Association in 1885 playing the outfield; Chicago of the National League in 1888 and 1889 as a pitcher with a record of 8-6 and 14-15 respectively; and Pittsburgh of the Players League in 1890 where he had a 3-13 record. I suppose that after that last season he figured he was a better politician than a pitcher."

While we are on the commentary rather than the usual question and answer style, here is one that has this column baffled. Robert E. Worrell, #1967, has a Whitehead and Hoag button that has the picture of a man with a very protruding mustache, "with spectacles only over the right eye. It reads, For President, C. (possibly G.) W. Berntheizel, M.D." None of our reference material, nor those that we contacted could solve this one. Any information sent us on the above will help to restore us to normalcy.

Q. I have a black 1-3/4" celluloid button that has "Muskie-McCarthy" in large green letters through the center with "HHH" in white above and below it. Can you explain why the three Democratic candidates were mentioned on one button?

A. The "HHH" and "Muskie" refer, of course, to the regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic Party for 1968. The "McCarthy" refers to Richard McCarthy, who was the Democratic candidate for the 32nd Congressional District of New York State. There was also a 1-1/4" black celluloid that had "McCarthy" in white through the center and "Re-elect" in green above and "To Congress" in green below. I have seen this letter button erroneously displayed with the buttons of Eugene McCarthy in several collections.

Q. When and what was "Black Friday?"

A. On September 24, 1869, when a small group of brokers attempted to corner the gold market. This attempt was foiled when President Grant ordered the sub-treasury at New York to sell gold from the government vaults for the relief of the market.

Q. Which candidate used the eight hour day as a campaign slogan?

A. The Adamson Act of 1916 established the eight hour day on the railroads. In the presidential campaign of that year, Woodrow Wilson was hailed as the advocate of the eight hour day and several of his campaign buttons stressed this issue.

Q. In what year and of what party was Matt Quay a candidate?

A. Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania was never a party candidate, but a hopeful on the Republican ticket of 1896.

Q. On a recent list that I received, a letter of a former president had 8vo in the description. Please tell me what this means.

A. 8vo or octavo means that the sheet is approximately 7" x 5". Likewise, 4to or quarto means approximately 8-1/2" x 11".

Q. I have a Lincoln token that is made of copper. A friend of mine has one of the same size and design that is a white metal. Would this be a reproduction?

A. Many tokens were issued in a number of different metals. The more common being brass, copper, white metal, silver and silvered brass. Some collectors try to obtain one of each variety, while others are satisfied to have one of each design. I doubt the friend's token is a reproduction.

WE PREFERRED IKE

By Jon D. Curtis, #1438

The election of 1952 was the first election, since 1928, that found the Republicans as winners. The country had previously elected Roosevelt four times and, of course, who could forget "The Miracle of '48," and Truman's "Give 'em Hell" campaign. However, when 1952 rolled around the G.O.P. was not about to have the election snapped away, or as Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois was to say, "Have defeat snatched from the jaws of victory."

The backdrop of the election was not promising when viewed by the Democrats. Mainland China had been lost to the International Communist Movement. The Korean War, which had begun on June 25, 1950, had been raging off and on for two years with no end in sight. Ultimately, Truman chose to remove the Allied commander, General Douglas MacArthur--this was not a popular decision. This author can remember going to the movies and when Truman appeared in the newsreels, the theater would resound with boos.

On top of all this, the spy trial of Alger Hiss severely damaged the Democratic contention that the internal security of the U.S. was not threatened by communists within. To make matters worse, Senator Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, saw communists and subversives behind every pillar and post in the capitol. With these problems, a Democratic victory looked next to impossible.

In 1951, the 22nd Amendment had been passed which limited the President to two terms. Harry Truman was exempted from the amendment and many people expected that Truman would run again. The incumbent President faced a challenge within his own party. Estes Kefauver, the crime-fighting Senator from Tennessee made famous by TV, opposed Truman in the New Hampshire primary. This was the beginning of Kefauver's "Coonskin Cap" campaigns and when the votes were tallied, Kefauver had 20,000 to Truman's 16,000 -- the incumbent had been defeated from within his own ranks. Nobody knows the real effect of this primary, but at the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Truman announced he would not seek re-election. This threw the race for the nomination wide open.

The serious contenders for the nomination were, Kefauver, Senator Richard Russell, the powerful Senator from Georgia and spokesman for the "Solid South", Averill Harriman, and the reluctant Governor of Illinois, Adlai E. Stevenson. Vice President Alben W. Barkley wanted the nomination and probably deserved it most. However, since he was seventy-four years old and rebuffed by labor, he could not be considered as a serious contender.

Stevenson maintained his reluctance up to the Chicago Convention. However, the nomination was handed to him on a silver platter on the third ballot. The country had not seen a man truly drafted since the nomination of James A. Garfield in 1880. The second place on the ticket was given to fifty-three year old John J. Sparkman, Senator from Alabama. Sparkman balanced the ticket and was supposed to keep the South "solid."

There was not a great deal of difference between the platforms of the two parties. The Republicans and the Democrats took their traditional opposite stands on the Taft-Hartley Act, but both supported 90% parity on farm products. Both parties were internationalist in outlook rather than isolationist. Therefore, the Republicans were content to hammer away at Korea, Communism and corruption. Stevenson did not endear himself to Truman when he said he could "clean up the mess in Washington as well as Eisenhower."

The Republican's Chicago Convention which was held two weeks prior to the Democratic Convention, was a clash between Taft and Eisenhower, as the primaries had been. Harold Stassen was there as the perennial candidate and Earl Warren had hopes that his 70 vote block of California delegates might stampede a deadlocked convention to his banner. The convention became a struggle between the liberal Republican wing, led by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, versus the conservative wing. The conservative or "old guard" had its usual candidate in Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. In primaries where the two met head-on, Eisenhower trounced Taft two to one. Yet, nobody has ever claimed that primaries make presidents. The major issue was seating of opposing delegations from Louisiana, Georgia, California and Texas.

Eisenhower forces lead on the first ballot, with the vote 595 for Eisenhower, 500 for Taft, 81 for Warren, 20 for Stassen and 10 for MacArthur. Eisenhower was only 9 votes short of the nomination. Minnesota switched its vote and put him over the top.

1952 CONVENTION BUTTONS. (Those marked with an x, are pictured less than actual size)

Next came the problem of who was to be rewarded with the second spot on the ticket. Eisenhower listed several men that he considered acceptable as Vice President. Included on this list were Senator Lodge, who would receive the second place spot in 1960; Senator William Knowland of California, who had been offered the Vice Presidency by Taft forces prior to the convention; Harold Stassen; Senator Richard Nixon of California and Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois was suggested by Taft in a phone call. There also was some talk of Taft himself or Governor Warren of California, the 1948 Vice Presidential candidate, and Senator Morse of Oregon led a group favorable to Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Eisenhower was well aware of his age, sixty-two, and wanted a young man backing him up. Nixon fit this mold. He also had been instrumental in swinging the California delegation to the side of the Eisenhower people in the disputed delegates contest. There were reports that Eisenhower people had made a deal with Nixon prior to the convention, and in exchange for support from the California delegation, Nixon would be given the second spot. Nixon was this choice and the ticket was Ike and Dick.

(ALL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS PICTURED, ARE LESS THAN ACTUAL SIZE)

The Progressive Party also met in Chicago, and nominated the leftist lawyer from California, Vincent Hallinan along with Charlotta A. Bass, a Negro. The Communist and American Labor Party supported the Progressive candidates. The Prohibition Party nominated Stuart Hamblen and Enoch A. Holtwick. The Socialist Labor Party supported Eric Hass and Stephen Emery. The 1952 campaign marked the second try for the Trotskyite, Socialist Workers Party under the lead of Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss. The Socialist Party had lost most of its strength, but fielded the ticket of Darlington Hoopes and Samuel Friedman -- they would try again in 1956 before giving up the ghost. Douglas MacArthur was on the Christian Nationalist, Constitution, America First, and Constitution of California tickets with Jack B. Tenney, Harry F. Byrd, and Vivien Kellems as running mates. The Poor Man's nominee was the New Jersey pig farmer, Henry Krajewski, with Frank Jenkins as running mate. The Vegetarian Party, on the ballot for the first time, named Daniel J. Murphy and Symon Gould. The Church of God Party, another new party, chose Bishop Homer A. Tomlinson and Willie I. Bass. The Greenback Party nominated Seattle grocer, Frederick C. Proehl and J. Edward Bedell. It was a big year for minor parties and pseudo-parties.

Two items of major importance highlighted the campaign. First, in September, the New York Post charged that Nixon had the use of a private slush fund, supported by a group of wealthy California businessmen. There were charges that Nixon was owned by these men and suggestions that he be dropped from the ticket. There was still time for the National Committee to replace him if Eisenhower so desired. It was decided that Nixon should answer the charges on nationwide television and radio. This speech became known as the "Republican Cloth Coat" or "Checkers" speech. Nixon tugged at the heartstrings by discussing his mortgage, the fact that his wife Pat had a cloth coat instead of fur and his daughters' had a little black Cocker Spaniel, "Checkers." It was a master stroke of political genius. The Republican National Committee was flooded with letters and telegrams supporting Nixon almost 400 to one. The speech and the national TV coverage were worth a fortune to the Republicans. After the speech, Eisenhower flew to meet Nixon and settled the question of dropping Nixon from the ticket with the words, "You're my boy." The historical title of that speech might now be called "The Speech That Made a President."

The Democratic hopes were dealt a final crushing blow in October by Eisenhower himself. The Korean War was at a stalemate -- the public was tired of reading casualty figures with no victory in sight. Just prior to the election, Eisenhower said that if elected, he would end the war. Not only would he end the war, but we would personally go to Korea to view the situation first hand. The Democrats accused Eisenhower of showboating, of attempting to make a grandstand play. Still, the Republicans had seized the offensive and never relinquished the ball.

The popularity of Eisenhower, the promise to end the Korean War, and the Nixon speech were too overwhelming to conquer. Stevenson had the wit and intellectual ability to challenge the educated class, but it did not endear him to John Q. Public. It was an era when Eisenhower represented the security of the father image. The campaign button "I Like Ike" spread the popularity of the Republican nominee far and wide.

On election day, the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket was engulfed in the Eisenhower-Nixon landslide. Eisenhower had thirty-four million popular votes to twenty-seven million for Stevenson. The electoral vote was 442 to 89. Eisenhower carried thirty-nine states and Stevenson nine (none outside the South and border area). The South itself broke with Florida, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, falling into the Republican column.

The Progressive Party made the best third party showing with 140,000 votes; the Prohibition Party garnered 73,000 votes; the Socialist Labor Party got 30,000; the Socialists 20,000; the Socialist Workers 10,000 and the several MacArthur tickets got a combined total of almost 28,000 votes -- the balance received write-ins or scattering returns.

The landslide of 1952 was for Ike, a popular General and the hero for the fifties. America liked Ike, and Ike liked America. In winning the Presidency, he also carried Congress -- the Senate had forty-eight Republicans, forty-seven Democrats and Wayne Morse. Since Nixon had the casting vote, the Republicans controlled the Senate and had a majority of twelve in the House. It was a clear mandate for the Republicans to clean house and settle the war and this is what they began -- it was a slow negotiating process and finally the Panmanjun treaty brought peace, with a large force of American soldiers to insure the armistice.

1952 CAMPAIGN BUTTONS. (All are pictured, actual size)

OFFICIAL SAMPLE NATIONAL BALLOT
Republican Ticket
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
For President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
For Vice-President RICHARD M. NIXON
Democratic Ticket
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
For President ADLAI E. STEVENSON
For Vice-President JOHN J. SPARKMAN
Prohibition Ticket
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
For President STUART HAMBLEN
For Vice-President ENOCH A. HOLTWICK
Socialist Labor Ticket
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
For President ERIC HASS
For Vice-President STEPHEN EMERY
Progressive Ticket
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
For President VINCENT HALLINAN
For Vice-President CHARLOTTA A. BASS
EISENHOWER-NIXON
IKE
LIKE IKE
Words and Music by IRVING BERLIN
IRVING BERLIN
Vote ADLAI
DANGER AHEAD!
Training in WAR does not fit a man for PEACE!
A War College education is WAR, not PEACE training!
A General is fit to command armies in WAR—not a nation in PEACE!
GENERAL EISENHOWER IS—AND NEVER HAS BEEN ANYTHING BUT A MILITARY OFFICER
THAT IS THE REASON FOR HIS IGNORANCE OF DOMESTIC, CIVILIAN AFFAIRS
FOR FORTY YEARS HE HAS BEEN EDUCATED ONLY IN MILITARY AFFAIRS—ONLY TO DIRECT ARMIES
There's danger ahead to have a President who eats, breathes, thinks along military lines—and who has never done anything else. WE DON'T WANT WAR as the answer to our problems. We want a President who thinks PEACE.
KEEP A GOOD GENERAL IN THE ARMY
TE for STEVENSON for PRESIDE
HERE'S TO ADLAI
STEVENSON FOR PRESIDENT
A PURITAN CUT
IKE
IKE '52
I SAY ADLAI
I LIKE IKE
CALLAHAN
WALTON
KINSER
McMANAMON
JOHNSON
STEVENSON
SPARKMAN
A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY 1952
MARTIN
WATKINS
LONG
SCHRICKER
WILTROUT
UTTERBACK
KELLEY
Stevenson
VOTE FOR EISENHOWER

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROGNOSTICATIONS

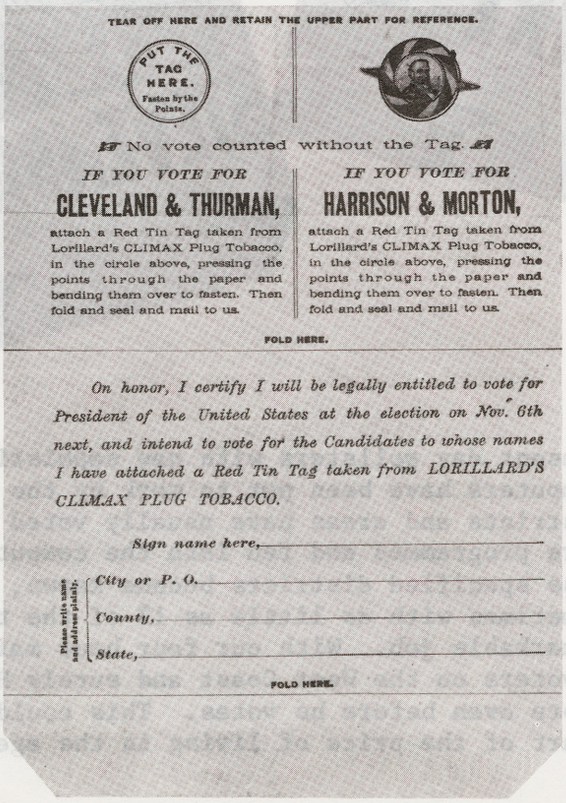
By U. I. (Chick) Harris #139

Just as one might have expected -- the first Presidential poll occurred in 1824--the first year that we actually became involved in an election by voting for the candidate.

In our first State, Delaware, the first recorded Presidential poll was conducted and predicted Andrew Jackson to be the winner. He did get the most votes, but since no candidate in this three-way race received a majority, the House chose John Quincy Adams. Jackson cried "foul play" after John C. Calhoun, the third man in the race, was named Secretary of State by Adams.

Most early newspapers were very partisan and espoused the cause of their choice to the extreme. Then, as now, it was news and also recognized that some people like to be with the winner (it is said, not losing your vote), it was front page to relate how our candidate clobbered the opponent in some of the September or October elections. In those days, there was no uniform voting date, with different districts voting from early September until mid-November. It wasn't until 1845 that Congress made the November date mandatory for Presidential elections. Magazines conducted polls for many years and the Farm Journal had a fine record of predicting the winner.

In 1888, the Lorillard Tobacco Company sponsored a Presidential poll asking the man who bought their product to remove the litho tobacco plug tag, which adorned each square of chewing tobacco and to affix the tag to a ballot and mail for tabulation. (See photo of the ballot, with a Harrison vote.) Wouldn't it be great to know the results of this poll in this very close race in which Harrison replaced Cleveland in the White House? Polls continued to be popular magazine endeavors and the magazines fortunes many times rose or fell in direct relation to their accuracy. The weekly news magazine, "The Literary Digest," ran several successful polls, but in 1936 when they predicted a Landon victory instead of a F.D.R. sweep of but eight electoral votes, those of Maine and Vermont, it did them in.



TEAR OFF HERE AND RETAIN THE UPPER PART FOR REFERENCE.

PUT THE TAG HERE. Fasten by the Points.

No vote counted without the Tag.

IF YOU VOTE FOR

CLEVELAND & THURMAN,

attach a Red Tin Tag taken from Lorillard's CLIMAX Plug Tobacco, in the circle above, pressing the points through the paper and bending them over to fasten. Then fold and seal and mail to us.

IF YOU VOTE FOR

HARRISON & MORTON,

attach a Red Tin Tag taken from Lorillard's CLIMAX Plug Tobacco, in the circle above, pressing the points through the paper and bending them over to fasten. Then fold and seal and mail to us.

FOLD HERE.

On honor, I certify I will be legally entitled to vote for President of the United States at the election on Nov. 6th next, and intend to vote for the Candidates to whose names I have attached a Red Tin Tag taken from LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO.

Sign name here, _____

Please write name and address plainly.

City or P. O. _____

County, _____

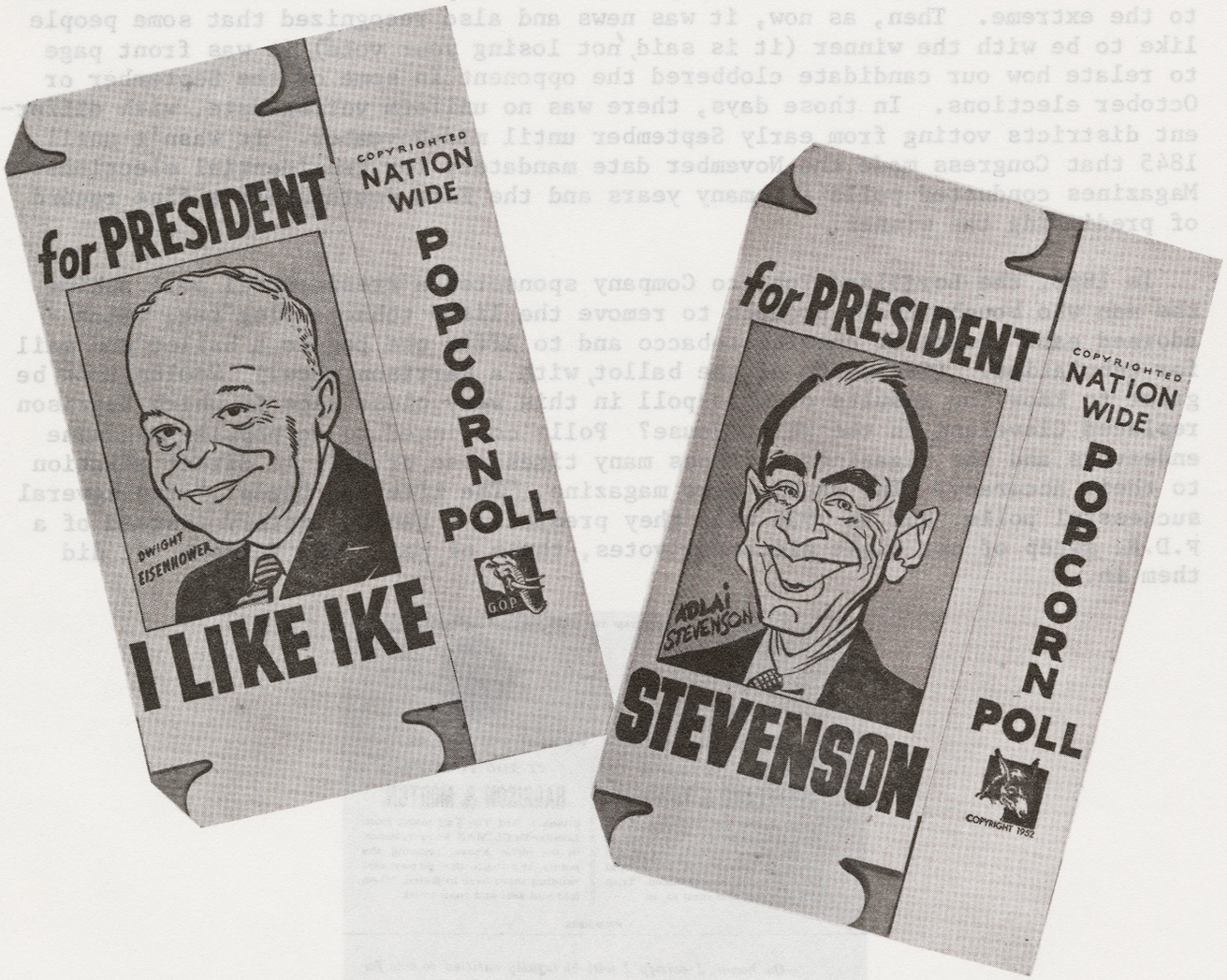
State, _____

FOLD HERE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROGNOSTICATIONS, concluded.

About 1935, the sampling of public opinion on many subjects by such men as Elmo Roper, Paul Cherrington, Archibald Crosley, George Gallop and others, began, and was usually rather accurate, and these pollsters named F.D.R. as the 1936 winner.

In 1952, a novel poll called the "Pop Corn Poll" was given wide publicity when an enterprising promoter offered several theatre chains popcorn boxes with caricatures of Eisenhower and Stevenson (see photos). The preference of the purchasers (undoubtedly mostly of the younger generation) were to tell us who the next president would be. It seems a supply of unused boxes recently found reflected the country's preference, for there were only several Ike to some ten or fifteen Stevenson boxes left.



We still have our present day pollsters with new sophisticated methods, and in recent elections the computers have been put to work by the networks. After much research as to which districts and areas have usually voted with the winner, these voter profiles were programmed and fed into the computer. As the results of the balloting in these specified districts became known, the machines tell the winners by States -- sometimes with as little as 1% of the total state vote tabulated -- a truly remarkable job. With our four hour mainland difference in time, undoubtedly, the voters on the West Coast and surely Hawaii will usually know if he's lost his vote even before he votes. This could cause voter apathy but I suppose that is part of the price of living in the age of computers.

APICommentary

• by Don Coney • 66 Golf Street • Newington, Conn. 06111

A tip of the plastic campaign skimmer to all those who contributed so significantly to this issue's column. Thanks, folks, for keeping us all posted.

Starting the new year right was Gregory Warthan (#1463) who, on January 4, became the first person in California's San Joaquin County to register under the new national vote-at-18 court ruling. Not only did Greg get the vote, but a photograph in the Stockton Record and an interview by KOVR-TV. Congratulations on all three, Greg.

All of us share a mutual problem--space--but Bill Wells (#401) has one very practical solution. Left with a large supply of bumper stickers, Bill hit upon the very workable idea of papering his closets with them. As he says, "it is not only colorful, but attractive, practical, economical and in keeping with the hobby. Perhaps you have a closet, wall or area you would like to stick-up. It is surely cheap papering and most of the bumper stickers now have a nice oil cloth type finish." Anyone else out there have an answer to our space problems?

Gary Lundquist (#915) sends a three page write-up and color photo about his collection which appeared in the Trenton Times-Advertiser. We particularly applaud his advice to the newer members on fake buttons and other frauds covered in this story.

Word from Ed Puls (#53) on one of the big meetings of the year: the August 11-13 summer convention in Dearborn, Michigan. Preliminary plans call for accommodations for 400 people... plenty of bourse... a banquet... and for those so inclined, the availability of a side trip to the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village. Sounds great!

Double congratulations to Franklin Cherry (#596) for his recent column on Collecting Antiques in the Oakland Times and on his exceptionally well-written and imaginatively illustrated article, "The Button Boom" in the Spring issue of The Gallery.

A new "Lincoln Museum" has been opened in Fern Park, Florida, (Routes 17-92) by Richard L. Evans, Sr. (#2015). His many years of collecting Lincolniana has resulted in 1,200 items and covers the whole spectrum of Lincoln's life. Richard welcomes you and your friends daily.

News from the West Coast is that Jim Montgomery (#934) displayed his collection at the Washington State Museum with a full page newspaper story the result; news from the East is that long-time member Arthur Garfield Trimble (#444) has retired after fifty-seven years in the button manufacturing business. An enviable record, Mr. Timble, and our best wishes to you.

The Harding Memorial Association, 380 Mount Vernon Avenue, Marion, Ohio 43302, is always on the lookout for new and interested members. Associate memberships are $10 annually while the Benefactor's fee is $25. Either entitles members to admittance to the Harding Home, the museum and all social functions, as well as a 20% discount on all publications and other materials sold by the Association. Sounds like a most laudable group.

Murray A. Harris, #178, sends a brochure reminding us of "The Presidential Museum" in Odessa, Texas and the more than 5,000 items making up this fine display. Murray, a commercial artist, has recently been commissioned to draw portraits of our country's Vice Presidents. To date, ten have been completed and are included in the display.

A salute to Clarence Dick, #1195, for two splendid, illustrated write-ups on his 4,000 item collection. The newspaper stories and size of the collection are noteworthy as Clarence is a Canadian residing in Montreal.

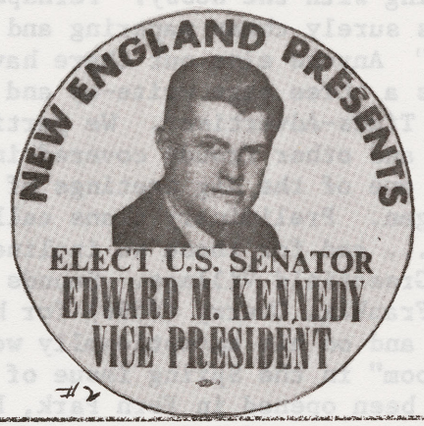
Steve Russell, #1723, sends the photo pictured below, showing some of his TR items recently displayed at the Monongahela (Pa.) High School where he teaches. Visuals such as this are great aids in making history live.

Thanks again for keeping us posted -- let's hear some news from everyone -- especially YOU.

B R U M M A G E M *

*a worthless and showy thing.

It is reported that there are some Brummagem, Edward M. Kennedy, two inch, blue and white, celluloid buttons. From the front they appear very identical, except that the original has a little heavier inking, note especially the union bug. Both are identified as being made by 'Emress", The easiest way to spot the Brummagem, is the backing. Button #1, pictured is the ORIGINAL, and has a brass colored backing. It was ordered by a Connecticut delegate to the 1968 Democratic Convention and is of similar design to the very desirable 1956 JFK button, also pictured. Button #2, pictured is the BRUMMAGEM and it has a silver colored back--it apparently was made after the Convention, as none appeared until September, 1968. Thanks to Bernard Zusman and Jim Dyer for this info.



THE GOOD ONE'S

There have been a lot of questions, and even accusations, regarding a recent find of a considerable group of fobs from 1912, 1916 and 1920. The 1912 and 1916 are of black composition material with a celluloid photo pin attached. These are for Taft, Teddy Roosevelt, Wilson and Hughes. The 1920 are metal fobs, of four varieties, two in heavy metal and two in a thin shell metal. All are jugates of Harding and Collidge and of Cox and Roosevelt and found in bronze, gold and silver color--they are in mint condition and were found on the original cards and boxed. They were stored in a closet and found when a building was being demolished. [The Cox items are pictured and described in the 1964 APIC Cox Research project as APIC #1920D3 and D4. The heavy metal variety is D3 and has 1920 below the busts; the shell variety is D4 and has the eagle above, OUR CHOICE below.

Recently, a small supply of Truman-Barkley 7/8" celluloid jugates, made by St. Louis Button Company has appeared. These originals have the usual rounded high dome and wide metal collit. There are also several obvious fakes of this button-- the Brummagem have a very flat surface, and appear just a little larger-- the photos are fuzzy and a little darker blue than the original.

There have also been questions as to a small supply of St. Louis Button, black and white jugates of 1" Dewey and Bricker; 7/8" FDR and Wallace; Willkie and McNary; and Dewey and Warren, which have appeared. All appearing to date are originals.

Yes, most of the material being offered is not Brummagem, but good honest campaign material. It is great to report such finds and we hope to report such news as a regular KEYNOTER® feature.

Were there any 7/8" jugates for 1952? Yes, there is a litho by Greenduck, in red, white and blue. THEY'RE FOR YOU is above, and IKE AND DICK is below, but there is no Stevenson. The smallest jugate pair is the 1 3/8" lithos, pictured on the cover.....

APIC CHAPTER NEWS

by Ferd O'Brien, #103.
1355 N. Sandburg Tr., Chicago, IL 60610

WINTER AND SPRING CONNECTICUT APIC NEWS

January 30, 1971, Southington, Connecticut. The winter meeting of Conecticut APIC was held at the Just Buttons Museum, Southington, Connecticut on January 30, 1971. Ed Gumprecht, President, presided and twenty-eight members were present. Final plans were made for the big spring meeting to be held on Saturday and Sunday April 18 and 19 at the Holiday Inn in Meriden, Connecticut. It will open with a bourse at 10:00 a.m. and there will be evening buffet followed by a program of special interest. On Sunday, there will be a bourse, followed by an auction around 1:00 p.m. Anyone wanting further info contact either Ed Gumprecht or James E. Dyer. The guest speaker for the day was Peter Bossoli, who spoke on "The President and Our Money." A fine bourse session followed.

James E. Dyer, Secretary-Treasurer

GREATER CHICAGO CHAPTER PLANS MIDWEST REGIONAL - JUNE 18 and 19, 1971

Plans are well underway for the chapter-sponsored Regional gathering this June 18-19 in Chicago. The selected site, the O'Hare Port Hotel, is new, luxurious, and conveniently located and has complete convention facilities with over twice the space there was available at the 1969 Regional gathering where 150 members and guests attended. With a National Board meeting of APIC scheduled to coincide with the Regional gathering, we hope to top the previous record. Full particulars will be sent in early May to all who reside in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Other members may be placed on the May mailing list by writing to the chapter's Secretary in advance. The next regular chapter meeting will be held Sunday, April 25, 1971 at the Second Presbyterian Church, 2000 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Doors open at 1:00 p.m. and all are welcome.

LeRoy Blommaert, Secretary-Treasurer

MICHIGAN CHAPTER PLANS AUGUST REGIONAL

The Michigan Chapter of the APIC announced the big event of the summer -- a Regional Convention to be held in Dearborn, Michigan from 1:00 p.m. Wednesday, August 11 through a dinner banquet on Friday, August 13. The meeting location is the unique Dearborn Inn, in the center of the world famous Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village complex. Your registration will include three-day access to the museum and village complex and is a great place for a family vacation. Response from APIC officers throughout the country has been excellent and we expect a large gathering including our National President. All Midwest members will receive further information and all APIC members are invited. To be placed on the mailing list to receive further information, contact Jerry D. Roe. We look forward to seeing you in Dearborn in August.

Ed Puls, Gen. Chairman; Jerry D. Roe, Arrangements Chairman; Carleton Brown, Program Chairman.

OHIO POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS MEET IN DAYTON

On Saturday, March 27, some sixty collectors from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Mich., Ill., and Missouri gathered at the Imperial House North in Dayton, Ohio. Many arrived Friday evening for registration and room hopping. Saturday morning the business meeting was presided over by Dale Wagner President. Plans for a summer meeting were discussed and chapter Vice President, Gene Dunifon, promoted Fremont, Ohio as the site for the 1976 National Convention, as this would coincide with the 100th anniversary of President Hayes' election. Fremont is Hayes' hometown and the location of the Hayes Home and Museum. A fine program was presented with all enjoying a movie of the 1970 APIC National Convention in Boston, plus a slide presentation of campaign and presidential interest prepared by Robert Worrell. A fine bourse was followed by another professional auction, conducted by member, Ernie Berger.

Jerry Wildenhaus, Secretary-Treasurer.

GATEWAY-TO-THE-WEST CHAPTER MEETING

The St. Louis area Chapter met on February 12. Inclement weather held turnout to twenty-eight members and guests. The following were reelected as officers: Paul Williamson, President; Warren Lee, Vice President; John Mayne, Secretary. A new addition to the Board was Leonard Hyman, who was elected Sergeant-At-Arms. A most interesting talk was presented by member Ken Perry, who had been a delegate to the Republican Convention in Miami in 1968. He showed a number of items obtained at the Convention. We also welcomed Bob and Beverly Sterling and with Bob becoming a member, we now boast two past Presidents of APIC on our roster. Our next meeting is scheduled for May 14 and all are welcome.

Paul Williamson, President

TENNESSEE APIC CHAPTER PLANNED

On March 24, history was made in Tennessee when five political America collectors met at the home of Dr. John Rockett in Memphis. Another meeting will be held in June at the home of J. H. Cobb in Memphis and all interested in attending should contact Mr. Cobb or John Rockett for further information as to dates, etc. (Congratulations and good wishes for much success with the formation of a Tennessee Chapter.)

WISCONSIN CHAPTER MEETING

The semi-annual Wisconsin Chapter meeting was held on Sunday, April 4th, 1971 at the Association Life Insurance Company in downtown Milwaukee. About forty members enjoyed a fine afternoon of buying and trading. The fall meeting will be held the first Sunday of October.

THE APIC KEYNOTER EDITOR WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO APIC CHAPTERS, A SET OF MEMBERSHIP MAILING STICKERS IF THEY ARE TO BE USED FOR REGIONAL MEETING MAILINGS. IF NEEDED FOR OTHER REASONS PLEASE CONTACT OUR PRESIDENT, GENE MC GREEVY, GIVING HIM THE REASON FOR YOUR REQUEST.....

A LIMITED SUPPLY OF APIC MEMBERSHIP MAILING STICKERS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO APIC MEMBERS WHO HAVE MAILINGS OFFERING POLITICAL AMERICANA, ONLY. EACH SET WILL COST $17.50 AND YOUR REQUEST ALONG WITH AN EXPLANATION OF YOUR NEED, SHOULD BE SENT TO OUR PRESIDENT, GENE MC GREEVY.....

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS 'CAN YOU IDENTIFY?' ITEMS, by Marian Ford, #784.

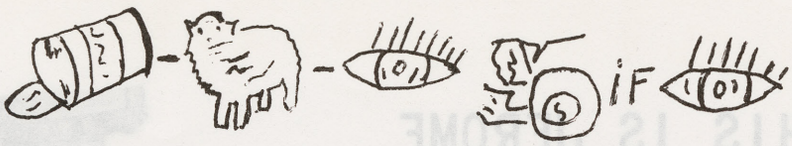
We have a few answers to old Can You Identify? puzzlers. About half of you were not even members, I guess, when this one came out ... but I know many of you have seen it and wondered whether it had Woodrow Wilson's or Al Smith's name in it!!!

#32 The pin is a blue and white one which has the names Kennedy, Wilson, Smith and DeWitt on it. These were Democrats from Pennsylvania who were defeated in the primary of 1938. Their full names are Thomas Kennedy (for governor), S. Davis Wilson (for senator), Ralph Smith (for lt. governor) and Edith DeWitt (for secretary of internal affairs).

#161 Another explanation has been given for this pin. The idea is that it is a Willkie item. "Pulling a Wilson" by Franklin Roosevelt would be the same as Wilson's promise to stay out of the European war and maintain America's role of neutrality and peace ... and then after he would be reelected, he would forget that promise.

#179 A member from Oregon wrote that a Portland button manufacturer verified the fact that they had produced this pin for John F. Kennedy's campaign in 1960. The pin was made by Irwin-Hodgson Co.

#201 The APIC member who sent this pin in for identification will be most happy to know that he hit a gold mine. The gentleman pictured is Clinton B. Fisk, who was the Prohibition party candidate in 1888.



CAN YOU IDENTIFY?

by Marian Ford #784

Should you be able to identify any of the items, please let me know. Thanks.

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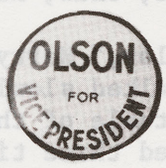

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"Black Hills Tin Protection"

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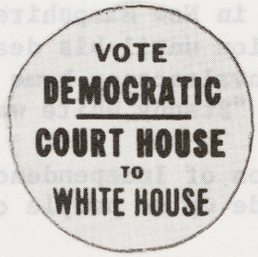
#236



#237

THIS IS JEROME

by Robert Sterling, #173.

The campaign badge pictured here was manufactured by Whitehead and Hoag for William Travers Jerome, candidate for District Attorney of New York County in 1905. Jerome won. It's the kind of badge that collectors never display nor discard. It's the kind of badge that makes collecting rewarding, that is, if the APIC member likes to inform himself of the background of the political item.

Not only was William Jerome successfully married to the District Attorney's office in 1905, but, about the same time, millionaire Harry Kendall Thaw transferred his common-law wife, Evelyn Nesbit, to his legal wife. The twenty year old Gibson-girl-like beauty had been courted (she said, "ravished") by another millionaire, Stanford White, whose unalloyed happiness was in sailing Miss Nesbit, naked, high in the air on a red velvet swing. (She served as technical consultant for the motion picture, The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing in 1955). The following year, 1906, the lives of Jerome, Thaw, Nesbit and White would connect.

Protected, he believed, by man's "unwritten law," Harry Thaw left his seat during a theatrical performance atop Madison Square Garden and walked slowly toward the rear of the audience. The thirty-five year old playboy approached the table of the fifty-two year old playboy White and taking a revolver from beneath his coat, fired three times as the cast sang "I could Love a Million Girls." White died in the building that he had designed.

Even without the cold-blooded murder of one of America's noted architects, District Attorney William Jerome was destined for eminence. In 1907 when the Thaw trial opened, the forty-eight year old Jerome was already known to the nation as an anti-Tammany crusader. Energetic and efficient, he repeatedly won reelection to the office he handled so well.

Considering Jerome's effectiveness before the judge and jury and the obvious guilt of Thaw, it is not to be wondered at that the trial was brief. However, Jerome did not get his murder verdict. Perhaps the jury thought the petite ("the most exquisitely lovely human being I ever looked at," wrote Irvin S. Cobb) Mrs. Thaw needed protection. Perhaps it was the "unwritten law" that came to Thaw's rescue. Or, perhaps, it was what many suspected privately and the jury announced publicly, Thaw was insane and not guilty.

The District Attorney's role in the case should have been terminated with the announcement, but five years later, Jerome was in jail, Thaw in Canada, and the public in a dither. Failing after nine appeals to obtain a release from the Matteawan asylum, Thaw walked through the gates and two days later, appeared in Canada. Jerome went after him, but was arrested for throwing dice with a newspaperman.

Finally, in 1924, after litigation in New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania, Thaw was released. He lived in semi-seclusion until his death in 1947. Jerome retired from public life in 1920. Evelyn died in a convalescence home in 1966, but not until spending many lifetimes of depression. As she said, "Stanny White was killed, but my fate was worse. I lived."

(After Jerome issued his Declaration of Independence in August, 1905, the Jerome Campaign Club was formed and this emblem made up so people could identify his name on the ballot.)

EDITORIALIZING *with 'Chick'*

In the President's message (page 3) there is reference made to the APIC Code of Ethics on Reproductions. I would like to mention a further code of ethics which is just plain "telling it like it is." Many knowledgeable collectors are asked for information (by phone, correspondence and at meetings) regarding price, authenticity, trades, etc. and most are glad to offer assistance, but you must remember you have an obligation to these collectors to tell the basic facts that were related to you. You just cannot quote "collector X" as having said one thing which was favorable -- you must tell all pertinent information. When you don't, you are doing a real injustice -- let's all tell it like it is.

There are also some who take advantage of less knowledgeable collectors - those who do not have the knowledge they possess regarding rarity or desirability. While we all place different values on items according to our own collecting interest, we do have an obligation to play fair, especially with our beginner (and younger) collectors. Some have heard of so many bad experiences, they won't trade no matter how great a deal has been offered and how it would further their limited showing.

It is rather standard practice among antique dealers to never quote a price on an item offered, but to ask the owner to quote his asking price. Many collectors do the same, as few like to price another's merchandise. I feel we do have an obligation to the less knowledgeable to always pay a fair price. If such a collector quotes a ridiculous low price we should tell him it is worth more and quote a fair price. This is especially true in trading. It is equally deplorable to see a collector try to knock down an already very fair asking price. With some it seems to be a game and they enjoy bragging about the steal just made. While we all like bargains and a little price give and take, let's not be a party to stealing--without a gun.

Mrs. Marian Ford, #784, who featured many 1968 buttons during and just after the 1968 election in the KEYNOTER under the heading of Project '68, has just completed and copyrighted the 1968 listing of items from all 1968 candidates and hopefuls. This very complete and fine reference work for 1968 will be offered to APIC members at a special discount. More details in the next KEYNOTER or you may contact Marian after May 1 at her new address, 12045 Viewcrest Road, Studio City, California 91604.

A big thank you to our members for the continued solid growth of the APIC. Your telling others interested in Political America about our organization is appreciated. APIC membership is almost equal in New York and California with New York leading 206 to 205. Illinois is next with 158, followed by Ohio with 138, and rounding out those with over 100 members is Pennsylvania with 114. There is growing membership in the South and recently, Alaska was added to our list, but we have no members in Idaho and Hawaii. Your ideas for greater service and improvement of the APIC and its publication, the KEYNOTER, are always welcome. Let our President have the benefit of your thinking.

In answer to requests, the APIC is offering to send each APIC Chapter a copy of the KEYNOTER for the chapter files. Those Secretaries wishing to be placed on this mailing list should contact the KEYNOTER Editor.

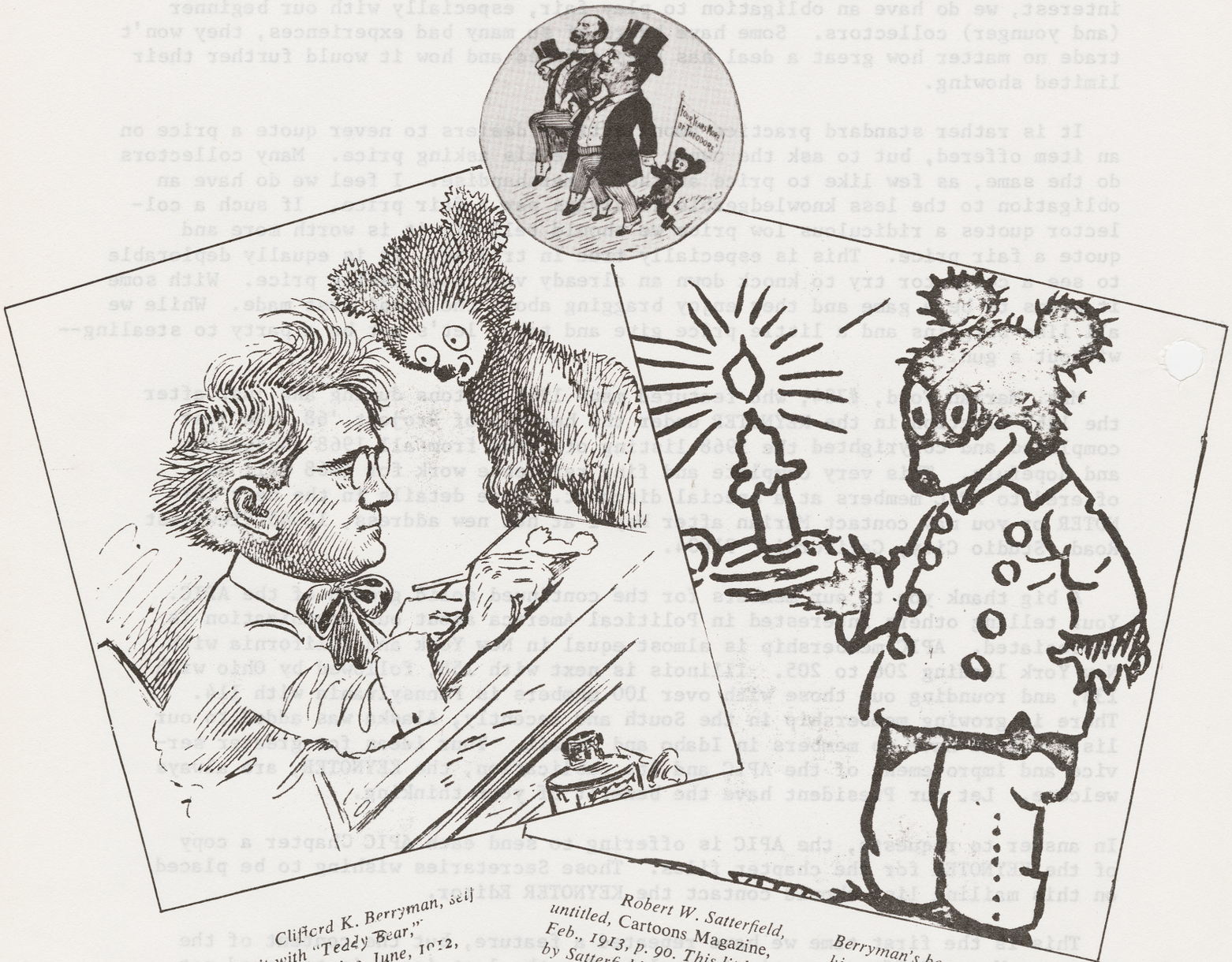
This is the first time we have repeated a feature, but the content of the story on Woman Suffrage received too late for the last issue, is too good not to pass on to you. It augments rather than repeats the story of the long struggle, and has been identified as a Supplement to the Winter 70-71 KEYNOTER®. Special thanks to Mrs. Frank Corbeil, wife of member Frank Corbeil, #348.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE 1880 CAMPAIGN, ITEMS OF INTEREST ARE SOLICITED. THANKS.!

CLIFFORD BERRYMAN AND THE TEDDY BEAR

By Bob Cereghino #1306

Our Secretary, in the Winter KEYNOTER, wrote an excerpt (Page SC5) that mentioned the creation of the Michtom toy Teddy Bear. "Morris Michtom," the article went on, "got the idea from seeing a cartoon of Roosevelt out hunting and refusing to shoot a scared bear cub." The cartoon was that reproduced above and Clifford K. Berryman of the Washington Post was the cartoonist. This 1902 cartoon was only one of several cartoons that would feature President Roosevelt and his teddy bear that became Berryman's "dingbat" or trademark. The bear on stilts with "Four Years More of Theodore" banner even appears on 1-3/4" TR-Fairbanks jugate 1904 campaign button pictured above - the trio is prancing, in true Berryman cartoon style! This cartoon also appears in the Washington Post. Morris Michtom, a Brooklyn candy store owner, was thus inspired by the Berryman cartoon of the 1902 hunt into making the child's toy (and a fortune in the process!). Berryman's career as a political cartoonist continued long beyond the passage of the "Big Stick" era and he was a noted cartoonist up into the New Deal period and the later President Roosevelt.



Clifford K. Berryman, self portrait with "Teddy Bear," Cartoons Magazine, June, 1912, p. 37.

Robert W. Satterfield, untitled, Cartoons Magazine, Feb., 1913, p. 90. This little fellow by Satterfield of the Central Press Association was also inspired by Roosevelt's Mississippi bear hunt and probably came before Berryman's bear. But Satterfield lost his place in history to Berryman because he had the misfortune of naming his animal "Mose" instead of "Teddy." See Raymond Gros, T. R. in Cartoon (Akron: Saalfield Publishing, 1910), p. vii.

SPECIAL APIC NEWS-BULLETIN

This is a report of the voting on the changes in our Constitution and the site of our 1964 Convention. The final tally is as follows: The proposed changes were favored by wide margins--Article I, Section 4 and Article III, Section 2 by over 93%; Article IV, Section 2 by over 96%. Since 75% was needed for passage, all have passed and a revised copy of our Constitution will be sent with the Spring KEYNOTER. The APIC Executive Board, who sponsored these changes, thanks you for your strong support.

The other important news is our 1964 Convention. The response was very good and the race spirited. Hartford, Connecticut will be the site and the dates will be August 19 and 20, or 20 and 21, this would be the Thursday and Friday or Friday and Saturday just prior to the Democratic Convention which opens in Atlantic City on Monday, August 24. There were almost twice as many first place votes for Hartford than any other site, and as many indicated that they would attend in Hartford as Springfield, Illinois the runner-up city; San Francisco was third in the balloting.

With so many activities on the East coast this summer it is not surprising that Hartford was selected. Because of J. Doyle DeWitt's fabulous display, known as 'America Goes To The Polls', Hartford is the Political Americana Capital of Americana for 1964. The 1964 exhibit will be twice its 1960 size, and this will probably be the last time it will be on display in its entirety. Our Convention coming at this time should make it almost a must for any serious collector. You can make it a part of a package deal--the APIC Convention and the A. G. P. exhibit in Hartford, the N.Y. Worlds Fair, and the Democratic Convention--all are within a few hours by Turnpikes. I surely hope you can arrange your vacation to be with us in Hartford.

Some of the Convention activities will be a real live P. A. auction, authorative and informative speakers, a banquet, election of officers, trading and buying sessions, etc. Let us know what you expect and we'll try to please the majority, you can be assured of that. The balloting indicated that there will be a good representation from all parts of the country, so to meet old friends, or make lots of new ones, its Hartford in August 1964. The Spring KEYNOTER will give further details and will include a questioneer as to whom will attend, and what you'd like to see included on the agenda.

Our Secretary Treasurer, Ferd O'Brien has asked me to remind you that your 1964 dues are past due and if you wish to be included on our 1964 roster you'll have to send your payment promptly. Actually there is no better time than the present--send your $5.00 to Ferd now, before you put it off again. If you are in doubt as to having paid your dues, heres an easy way to tell--if your 1964 membership card is not enclosed with this news-bulletin you have not paid. So if you want to be a part of all the APIC activities and receive the KEYNOTER, the forth-coming Cox-Roosevelt research material and lots more--send your dues NOW.

Neither Ferd nor I have been able to write each of you, who wrote to say how pleased you were with the APIC activities. We want you to know that we do appreciate your telling us that we are on the right track and working along the lines which you had indicated to us that you preferred. Thanks again and we want you to know that this helps make the mid-night oil seem so worthwhile.

Chick

U. I. Chick Harris
APIC President

Ferd

Ferdinand O'Brien
APIC Secretary-Treasurer

P. S. Enclosed is the Winter 1963-64, price guide as promised in a recent KEYNOTER. You will note increases in value of many items over our last guide. Some are rather sizeable, others have not advanced at all, but the majority have moved upward. This is strickly a guide which the newer collectors should find especially helpful, we hope you find it so.

UIH

P.P.S. Ferds address is 4142 W. 148th St. Midlothian, Illinois. 2/29/64